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A COMPARISON BETWEEN PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM COMPLETERS  
AND NON-COMPLETERS AT MASSACHUSETTS HALFWAY HOUSES, INC.

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## INTRODUCTION

Following the enactment of the 1972 Correctional Reform Act the Massachusetts Department of Correction contracted Massachusetts Halfway Houses, Inc. (MHHI), a private organization, to provide 30 beds which would serve approximately 120 men during a 12 month period. At the time MHHI consisted of Brooke House and Temporary Housing. In June of 1973 Coolidge House, a third MHHI facility was opened. MHHI expanded its services to the Department of Correction in 1974 by providing pre-release services to residents from state institutions.

This report is the second stage of a three part overall evaluation of residents admitted to MHHI on a pre-release basis during 1974. Included in this report is an analysis of the pre-release sample in terms of the basic statistical difference between program completers and program non-completers.

Analysis of this nature is useful for the following reasons: First, program administrators would have some sort of guide to determine whether or not a particular individual has a high, low or moderate success/failure probability for completing their program, thus influencing the selection process, and secondly high return risks could be assigned more intensive supervision and programming at the reception and diagnostic stage of the programs.<sup>1</sup>

During 1974 there were a total of 85 residents admitted to Massachusetts Halfway Houses, Inc. (MHHI) on a pre-release basis. For comparative purposes, the total sample was divided into two groups; program completers and program non-completers. A program completion was defined as any resident who successfully completed the program and was released from the pre-release centers to the community either by permit of the parole board or a certificate of discharge. A program non-completion was defined as any resident who did not complete his stay at MHHI but was instead returned to his sending institution.

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<sup>1</sup> For a fuller discussion of these issues the reader is referred to: LeClair, Daniel P., Preparing Prisoners for Their Return to the Community; The Evaluation of the Rehabilitation Effectiveness of the Two Pre-Release Programs operated in Massachusetts, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Tulane University, July 1975.

Of the 85 individuals who participated in the MHHI pre-release programs, 57 (67%) successfully completed these programs. The remaining 28 residents (33%) were returned to their sending institutions as program non-completers. Individuals became program non-completers for a variety of reasons. Some examples were; violation of house or departmental rules, inability to adjust, attempted or actual escape, a new arrest while on furlough or work release or any major disciplinary problem while at the facility.

Table I summarizes the specific reasons for return for the non-completion sub sample.

REASON FOR RETURN TO SENDING INSTITUTIONS  
MASSACHUSETTS HALFWAY HOUSES, INC. PRE-RELEASE POPULATION  
1974-JUNE 1975

<u>SPECIFIC REASON</u>	<u>BROOKE HOUSE</u>		<u>TEMPORARY HOUSING</u>		<u>COOLIDGE HOUSE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Escape While on Furlough	2	(14)	0	(00)	2	(15)	4	(14)
Escape While on Work Release	0	(00)	0	(00)	2	(15)	2	(7)
Other Escape	5	(36)	0	(00)	3	(23)	8	(29)
New Arrest	0	(00)	0	(00)	1	(8)	1	(4)
Medical Problem	0	(00)	0	(00)	1	(8)	1	(4)
Violation of House Rules	6	(43)	1	(100)	1	(8)	8	(29)
Violation of Dept. Rules	1	(7)	0	(00)	1	(8)	2	(7)
Other	0	(00)	0	(00)	2	(15)	2	(7)
TOTAL	14	(100)	1	(100)	13	(100)	28	(100)

METHODOLOGY

Commitment, background and criminal history variables were characterized according to a series of different splits for each completion sample. The split that yielded the highest chi square was chosen. Variables that yielded a statistically significant relationship at the .05 probability level ( $x^2=3.84$ , 1df) were selected as indicators of differences between the two sub samples.

FINDINGS

A comparison of these variables between MHHI program completers and non-completers yielded five variables that produced statistically significant differences. In rank order of their significance the variables were:

Length of Time in Months Between Parole Eligibility and Date of Release, Number of Previous Adult Paroles, Marital Status, Length of Incarceration in Months and the Total Number of Prior House of Correction Incarcerations.

I. When the variable, Length of Time in Months Between Parole Eligibility Date and Date of Release was broken down it was discovered that more than half of the non-completion sample (59%) was at least 7 months beyond their parole eligibility date at the time of their release as compared to only 21% of the completion sample.

II. When the variable, Length of Institutional Incarceration Before Entering Pre-Release Program, was broken down it was found that significantly more of the non-completion sample, 57% had previously served one and a half years or more as compared to 27% of the completion group.

III. In terms of the variable, Previously Paroled as an Adult, significantly more of the program non-completion sample had been previously paroled as an adult. Of the non-completers 50% had been paroled as an adult as compared to 23% of the completers.

IV. An analysis of the variable, Marital Status, indicated that significantly more of the program non-completers tended to be single. Specifically, 71% of the non completion sample were single whereas 47% of the completion sample had never been married.

V. The last variable that produced a statistically significant difference between the two samples was, Total Number of Prior House of Correction Incarcerations. Analysis of the relationship determined that 25% of the non-completers as compared to 9% of the completers had three or more prior House of Correction incarcerations.

As a profile of the typical MHHI pre-release program non-completer as compared to the completer, it was determined that the non-completer was generally single with a prior history of adult paroles and House of Correction incarcerations. In addition, the program non-completers tended to be incarcerated for longer periods of time prior to their entry into a pre-release program and were generally at least 7 months beyond their parole eligibility date at the time of their release.

A summary of these relationships is presented in Appendix I. The remaining variables that did not produce significant results are documented in Appendix II. Any variable that needs further explanation is formerly defined in Appendix III.

It should be noted that the classification of an individual in terms of program completion, non-completion does not necessarily determine his recidivistic tendencies. This aspect of the analysis will be determined in a third and final portion of the evaluation where a one year re-ceidivism follow-up for the 1974 release sample will be conducted.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

VARIABLES FOUND TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PROGRAM  
NON-COMPLETERS AND PROGRAM COMPLETERS

I. Length of Time in Months Between Parole Eligibility  
Date and Date of Release (unknowns excluded)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Before, on or within six months	44	(79)	11	(41)
Seven months or more	12	(21)	16	(59)

( $x^2 = 11.66$ , 1df,  $P < .001$ )

II. Length of Institutional Incarceration Before Entering  
Pre-Release Program (unknowns excluded)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
One and a half years or less	41	(73)	12	(43)
More than one and a half year	15	(27)	16	(57)

( $x^2 = 7.39$ , 1df,  $P < .01$ )

III. Previously Paroled as an Adult

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
No	44	(77)	14	(50)
Yes	13	(23)	14	(50)

( $x^2 = 6.41$ , 1df,  $P < .02$ )

IV. Marital Status

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Single	27	(47)	20	(71)
Married or Previously Married	30	(53)	8	(29)

( $x^2 = 4.40$ , 1df,  $P < .05$ )

V. Total Number of Prior House of Correction Incarcerations

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Two or less	52	(91)	21	(75)
Three or more	5	(9)	7	(25)

( $\chi^2 = 4.08$ , 1df,  $P < .05$ )



APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II

VARIABLES WHICH DID NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN  
PROGRAM NON-COMPLETERS AND PROGRAM COMPLETERS  
 (differences Not statistically significant)

1. Race

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
White	46	(81)	21	(75)
Non-White	11	(19)	7	(25)

( $x^2 = .37$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

2. Military (unknowns excluded)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	46	(82)	20	(74)
Some	10	(18)	7	(26)

( $x^2 = .73$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

3. Age at Release

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
30 or less	42	(74)	23	(82)
31 or older	15	(26)	5	(18)

( $x^2 = .75$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

4. Prior Court Appearances for Sex Offenders

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	49	(86)	20	(71)
1 or more	8	(14)	8	(29)

( $x^2 = 2.60$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

5. Prior Court Appearances for Drunkenness

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
One or none	45	(79)	19	(68)
Two or more	12	(21)	9	(32)

( $x^2 = 1.24$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

6. Prior Court Appearances for Narcotic Offenses

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	29	(51)	11	(39)
One or more	28	(49)	17	(61)

( $x^2 = 1.01$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

7. Prior Court Appearances for Crimes Against the Person

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
One or less	15	(26)	9	(32)
Two or more	42	(74)	19	(68)

( $x^2 = .314$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

8. Number of Court Appearances for Escape Charges

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	50	(88)	23	(82)
One or more	7	(12)	5	(18)

( $x^2 = .481$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

9. Number of Prior Court Appearances for Crimes Against Property

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
One or less	20	(35)	4	(14)
Two or more	37	(65)	24	(86)

( $x^2 = 3.05$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

\*YATES CORRECTIONS APPLIED

10. Total Number of Prior Court Appearances

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
10 or less	30	(53)	10	(36)
11 or more	27	(47)	18	(64)

( $x^2 = 2.15$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

11. Length of Time at Most Skilled Position (unknown excluded)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Six months or less	18	(38)	12	(55)
Seven months or more	29	(62)	10	(45)

( $x^2 = 1.60$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

12. Longest Period of Employment at any One Job (unknowns excluded)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
One year or less	23	(49)	14	(64)
More than one year	24	(51)	8	(36)

( $x^2 = 1.30$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

13. Last Grade Completed

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
8th Grade or less	15	(26)	6	(21)
9th Grade or more	42	(74)	22	(79)

( $x^2 = .24$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

14. Prior Drug Use (unknowns excluded)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Heroin	25	(45)	9	(32)
Other	31	(55)	19	(68)

( $x^2 = 1.21$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

15. Total Number of Prior State/Federal Incarcerations

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	38	(67)	15	(54)
One or more	19	(33)	13	(46)

( $x^2 = 1.37$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

16. Total Number of Prior Juvenile Incarcerations

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	42	(74)	22	(79)
One or more	15	(26)	6	(21)

( $x^2 = .24$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

17. Number of Previous Juvenile Paroles

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	49	(86)	24	(86)
One or more	8	(14)	4	(14)
$(x^2 = .09, 1df, P>.05)$				
YATES CORRECTION APPLIED				

18. Number of Previous Juvenile Parole Violations

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	52	(91)	25	(89)
One or more	5	(9)	3	(11)
$(x^2 = .01, 1df, P>.05)$				
YATES CORRECTION APPLIED				

19. Number of Previous Adult Parole Violations  
(excluding not applicables)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
None	4	(31)	5	(36)
One or more	9	(69)	9	(64)
$(x^2 = .07, 1df, P>.05)$				

20. Age at Commitment

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
20 or less	15	(26)	9	(32)
21 or older	42	(74)	19	(68)
$(x^2 = .31, 1df, P>.05)$				

21. Minimum Sentence in Years (indeterminate excluded)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Five years or less	12	(50)	12	(86)
Six years or more	12	(50)	2	(14)
$(x^2 = 3.43, 1df, P>.05)$				
YATES CORRECTION APPLIED				

22. Maximum Sentence in Years

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
10 Years or less	48	(84)	27	(96)
11 Years or longer	9	(16)	1	(4)
$(x^2 = 1.65, 1df, P>.05)$				
YATES CORRECTION APPLIED				

23. Present Offense

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Property offense	7	(12)	7	(25)
Other	50	(88)	21	(75)
$(x^2 = 2.20, 1df, P>.05)$				

24. Specific Type of Person Offense

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Armed robbery	28	(72)	10	(63)
Other	11	(28)	6	(38)
$(x^2 = .46, 1df, P>.05)$				

25. Specific Type of Property Offense (minus not applicables)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Burglary	4	(57)	2	(29)
Other	3	(43)	5	(71)

( $\chi^2 = .29$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

YATES CORRECTION APPLIED

26. Specific Type of Drug Offense (minus not applicables)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Sale of Heroin	5	(83)	0	(0)
Other	1	(17)	2	(100)

( $\chi^2 = 1.6$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

YATES CORRECTION APPLIED

27. Specific Type of Sex Offense (minus not applicables)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Rape	2	(50)	0	(0)
Other	2	(50)	2	(100)

( $\chi^2 = .09$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

YATES CORRECTION APPLIED

28. Occupation

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Semi skilled manual	19	(33)	15	(54)
Other	38	(67)	13	(46)

( $\chi^2 = 3.20$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )



29. Age at First Drug Arrest

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Not applicable	31	(54)	10	(36)
14 or older	26	(46)	18	(64)

( $\chi^2 = 2.62$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

30. Age at First Drunkenness Arrest (minus not applicables)

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
21 Years or less	14	(64)	9	(41)
22 Years or older	8	(36)	13	(59)

( $\chi^2 = 2.23$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

31. Last Civilian Address

	<u>Completions</u>		<u>Non-Completions</u>	
	N	%	N	%
Boston	22	(39)	11	(39)
Other	35	(61)	17	(61)

( $\chi^2 = .003$ , 1df,  $P > .05$ )

APPENDIX III

FORMAL DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES

Institution of Original Commitment

- a. Walpole
- b. Concord
- c. Framingham
- d. Other institutions

Present Offense

- a. Offenses Against the Person (Chapter 265)\*

Murder, 1st degree (section 1)

Murder, 2nd degree (section 2)

Manslaughter (section 13)

Assaults with intent to commit murder.

includes assault with intent to murder, maim, etc.; assault to commit murder; assault with a deadly weapon with intent to murder; assault with intent to kill (section 15)

Attempted murder

includes all attempts to commit murder, other than assaults: attempted murder, attempts to commit murder by poisoning, drowning, or strangling (section 16)

Armed Robbery (section 17)

Unarmed Robbery

includes robbery, robbery-not being armed, robbery by force and violence. (section 19)

Assaults with intent to rob, etc., Being Armed

includes assault with a deadly weapon with intent to rob. (section 18)

Assaults with intent to rob, etc. Not Being Armed

includes assault to rob, assault with intent to rob, assault with intent to rob by force and violence (section 20)

Confining or putting in fear a person for the purpose of stealing

includes breaking, burning or blowing up a safe. (Section 21)

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\* Chapters and sections refer to the General Laws of Massachusetts.

Armed Assaults in dwelling houses

the act may be an actual assault or an attempt. (section 18A).

Assault and Assault and Battery

includes assault, assault and battery, assault on an officer (sections 13A and 13E)

Assault and Battery with Dangerous Weapon (section 15A)

Assault by means of a Dangerous Weapon

includes armed assault. (section 15B)

Mayhem (section 14)

Assaults not before mentioned

includes assault with intent to commit manslaughter (section 29)

Kidnapping

includes abduction, holding hostages. (section 26)

Extortion

includes attempts to extort money, threats. (section 25)

Conspiracy

where possible do not code case here, but under the specific crime that the subject conspired to commit. That is, conspiracy to commit larceny should be coded as (522) Larceny.

Sex Offenses - Against the Person (Chapter 265)

Rape (section 22)

Assault with Intent to Commit Rape

includes attempts to rape, indecent assault on an adult, indecent assault and battery on an adult, indecent assault on an adult with intent to rape (section 24)

Rape of Female under Sixteen (section 22A)

Rape of Child

includes carnal abuse of a child, carnal abuse of a child under "x" years, statutory rape (section 23)

Assault on Female under Sixteen with intent to commit Rape

includes attempts to carnally abuse, assault on child under the age of consent, indecent assault on a minor (section 24B)

Indecent Assault and Battery on Child under 14

includes indecent assault and battery on a minor (section 13B).

Unnatural and Lascivious Acts (Chapter 272)

includes unnatural acts, lascivious acts, assaults to commit unnatural sex acts (section 35)

Unnatural Acts with Child under 16 (section 31)

Sodomy and Buggery (section 34)

Incest (section 17)

Other Sex Offenses

includes adultery, fornication, indecent exposure, lewd lascivious cohabitation, lewdness, open and gross lewdness. (sections 14, 16, 18, 53)

Crimes Against Property (Chapter 266)

Arson

includes burning of houses, woods, fence, etc.; and any attempts. (sections: 1, 2, 5, 5A, 7, 8, 9, 10, 108, 109, 111A)

Burglary, Being Armed or Making an Assault

includes armed burglary, breaking and entering with intent to assault with dangerous weapon (section 14)

Burglary

includes breaking and entering (both night and day), attempt to break and enter, breaking and entering and larceny, burglary, breaking and entering with intent larceny, breaking and entering with intent larceny and larceny. (sections: 15, 16, 16A, 17, 18, 19)

Possession of Burglary Implements (section 49)

Stealing

includes stealing in building, ship, at a fire, etc. (sections 20, 24)

Larceny from the Person (section 25)

Larceny

includes attempted larceny. (section 20)

Theft of a Motor Vehicle

includes larceny of a motor vehicle, operation without authority of owner after suspension, operation without authority of owner, use without authority (section 28)

Forgery and Uttering

include forgery, uttering, counterfeiting (section 37 and 37A and Chapter 267, sections 1-31)

Common and Notorious Thief (section 40)

Fraud

includes embezzlement (sections: 50-59)

Receiving Stolen Goods

includes both the receiving and the buying of stolen goods (section 60)

Common Receiver of Stolen Goods (section 62)

Malicious or Wanton Injuries to Property

includes the destruction, defacement, wilful injury, explosion of both public or private property; malicious mischief (sections: 94-114, 124-130)

Other Offenses (Chapter 268-273)

Escapes

includes attempts, assisting in, accessory to (Chapter 268-Sections 15, 16, 16A, 17)

Weapons Offenses

includes carrying or possession (Chapter 269-Section 10)

Nonsupport

includes desertion (Chapter 273-Section 1 thru 10)

Polygamy

includes bigamy (Chapter 272-Section 15)

Stubborn Child

includes runaway, common night walker (Chapter 272-Section 53)

Deriving Support from Prostitute (Chapter 272-Section 9)

Disturbing the Peace

includes idle and disorderly (Chapter 272-Section 53)

Prostitution (Chapter 272-Section 53)

Illegitimacy (Chapter 273-Section 11-19)

Abortion (Chapter 272-Section 19)

Gaming

includes the manufacture, possession, or sale of gaming implements; keeping common gaming house (Chapter 271-Sections 1-48)

Motor Vehicle Offenses

includes all motor vehicle offenses other than larceny of a motor vehicle, operation without authority of owner after suspension, operation without authority of owners, use without authority.

Contempt of Court

includes perjury (Chapter 268, section 1)

Bribery

includes both accepting and offering (Chapter 268A-Sections 1-24)

Drunkenness (Chapter 272-Section 48)

Possession of Narcotic Drugs

includes the possession of all narcotic drugs other than heroin only where the sale of the drug is not inferred or explicitly stated. For example: possession of narcotic drugs, narcotic drugs found in possession (Chapter 94-Section 205)

Possession of Heroin

only where the sale of the drug is not inferred or explicitly stated. (Chapter 94-Section 212)

Stealing Narcotic Drug

only where the sale of the drug is not inferred or explicitly stated (Chapter 94-Section 217C)

Being Present Where Narcotic Drug Illegally Kept

includes narcotic drug law violation, conspiracy to violate narcotics drug law, and all charges involving "Being Present" where narcotic drugs are illegally kept. (Chapter 94-Section 213A)

Possession of Hypodermic Syringe

includes possession of hypodermic needle, or any instrument adapted for the administration of narcotic drugs. (Chapter 94-Section 211)

Inducing Another to Violate Narcotic Drug Law

includes inducing a minor to violate narcotic drug law (Chapter 94-Section 217A)

Sale of Heroin

includes possession of heroin with intent to sell, unlawful possession of heroin with intent to sell, sale of heroin (Chapter 94-212A)

Sale of Narcotic Drugs

includes the sale of all narcotic drugs other than heroin. For example: unlawful sale of narcotic drugs, sale of narcotic drugs (Chapter 94-Section 217)

Possession of Narcotic Drugs with Intent to Sell

includes the possession of all narcotic drugs other than heroin with the intent to sell (Chapter 94-Section 217B)

Operating a Motor Vehicle Under Influence of Narcotics

Controlled Substance

includes the manufacturing, distribution, dispensing or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance.

Type of Sentence:

Simple - one sentence is being served.

Concurrent - more than one sentence is being served  
(all served coterminous)

Aggregate - more than one sentence is being served  
but the sentences are added together and  
not served coterminous.

Forthwith - a sentence which supercedes an existing  
sentence.

From and After - a sentence which began after an  
individual had been released from an  
existing sentence.

Race/Ethnic Origin

White  
Black  
American Indian

Asiatic  
Spanish

Marital Status

Married  
Single  
Divorced

Widowed  
Common Law  
Separated

Military Service

None  
Honorable Discharge  
Dishonorable Discharge  
Bad Conduct discharge, Other than Honorable,  
General, Undesirable  
Medical  
In Armed Services, but the type of discharge is  
not listed on the Booking Sheet.



Last Civilian Address

Boston  
Northern Boston Suburbs  
Remaining Metropolitan Boston  
Lowell-Lawrence Area  
New Bedford - Fall River Area  
Springfield Area  
Worcester Area  
Other Massachusetts Areas  
Outside Massachusetts

Emergency Addressee: Name listed by the inmate as the person to contact should an emergency occur. Categories included were:

Father	Other Relative
Mother	Non-Relative
Spouse	No emergency addressee listed.

Occupational Field

Professional - (e.g., lawyers, doctors, engineers, clergy).

Business/Managerial - ownership of management of a business valued at \$10,000 or more.

Clerical/Sales - (e.g., sales managers, life insurance sales, bookkeeper, clerks).

Skilled Manual - (e.g., master tradesman, machinist, factory foreman).

Semi-Skilled Manual - (e.g., apprentice craftsman, automobile mechanic, assembly line).

Unskilled Manual - labor tasks requiring little training or skill.

Service - (e.g., bartender, waiter, taxi driver, janitor).

Education (Last Grade Completed)

the last grade of education which the subject completed. Both a high school graduate and a G.E.D. should be coded as 12. An individual who has completed one year of college should be coded 13. Two years of college is coded as 14. Etcetera.